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### THE BRAVE STORIES OF OTHER DAYS

How the History of Western Ontario Will Be Told.

The Records of the Early Days Are Fast Disappearing.

Interesting Paper By Dr. Cl. T. Campbell On the Aims and Work of the Historical Society.

The following is the address delivered by Dr. Cl. T. Campbell before the London and Middlesex Historical Society at its recent meeting:

A member of this association, trying to interest one of our citizens in the objects we have in view, was met with the answer: "London has no history." Now, if he used the word "history" in its primary sense, meaning a record of the events of the past, then the as-sertion he made was true. But if, as I rather expect, he used it in one of its secondary meanings, as an eventful past deserving of record, then it is certain that the members of this society will not agree with him. To us it appears that in our past there were events of vast importance, which would crowd the pages of any record, could they be gathered from out the depths of the ages gone by. Many centuries ago, a great mass of ice, probably thousands of feet in thickness, spread all over Canada, reaching down to the great lake. As the water receded, a mighty torrent rushed down the course through which now trickles our own little Thames. These were great events in the history of our earth's crust, in which this section of land, where are now fruitful fields and smiling towns, had its share. And the records have been left behind in lines cords have been left behind in lines more durable than histories written by men—in the mountains that mark the glacial limits; in the hills and valleys that diversify the surface of the country; in the strata of sand and clay and gravel that make in the crum-of rock ground soil: fragments 1 om their parent bed by the moving masses of ice, and polished by the raging torrents that swept them onward

Then, when the ice had been dissolved, and the lakes had subsided, and vegetation had covered the new earth verdure and bloom, animal life appeared: wild beasts roamed the plains tramped the forests, as wild beasts do today in other lands. And only the faintest traces of the history of this period are to be found in fossil beds, and the fragments of mammoth skeletons sometimes unearthed from swamps and bogs. Then man from whence we can only comjecture; and humanity, with all its passions and desires, its love and hate, took up the struggle for existence. Many an Indian tribe doubtless wandered over the site of our town and encamped on the banks of our river many a battle was fought in this vicinity, possibly for the same reasons that battles have been fought in later days, with weapons more primitive than our modern guns, but with the same results to both victors and vanquished-disaster and death. And of all these eventful days no records now remain, save the glimpses we get of prehistoric life in the fire-heaps of Indian relics uncovered by chance as the farmer runs his plow through some

to the sea.

Only within the past three centuries do written records appear, Till then, "time's effacing fingers" traced a few lines in the soil to give us a ception of what had passed before. But in the beginning of the sevencentury, among the early French explorers of the new continent came Samuel Champlain, who sailed up the Ottawa and crossed the shores of the Georgian Bay. He came little nearer to London than the site of the present town of Orillia, turning southward through the Trent valley to New York State. But he opened the way for the hardy voyageur and trapper, and for the enthusiastic self-denying priest, who were the pioneers of commerce and religion in our country. A few indirect references in the earlier archives tell us what little we know of the first explorers and traders; while in the "Relations of the Jesuits" and other ecclesiastical reports we get some idea of the labors and sufferings of the priests who planted their little missions throughout Western Ontario.

THE COMING OF SIMCOE. So the years passed away, till Governor Simcoe, in 1793, crossed the penor the Thames, as it had then been re-named, viewing the spot with great admiration, and full of expectations for its future as the capital of realize. Since then, London and its tion in the early part of the century. vicinity has had a recorded history, If there are any facts of a public naeven though the record is incomplete; its public events—the founding and surveying of the town, the settlement of the county, the tramp of armed men through the valley of the Thames in the war of 1812, the struggles in 1837 between men who took up arms to secure needed reforms and men equally sincere who rallied to the defense of the established government, the aftermath of the rebellion in the bitter political contests of the day when some of us were very young, and many of us had not been born. The chief outlines of all these events can be found in official documents in Ottawa, Toronto, Washington and old London. And certainly they are of interest to vations of others? Only thus can we all students of history, even though judge of the safety of the writer as they were little more than eddles in the great political whirlpool of Canadian life-only types we may say, of the events that mark Canada's history. Adventure, religion, war, politics-of everything which the records of the Dominion take note-we have had our

And there is another phase of our past of which official documents tell little, but which were as eventful to those who were directly concerned, and should be as interesting to us, their descendants, as any which ouh their descendants, as any which ouh is not only an absolute necessity; even Jury, Bowmanville.

the early settlers; their struggles with nature in her rugged wilderness; their weary toil as they strove to turn the untrodden forest into the fruitful field; their social life; their pleasures not clear enough as well as their pains; their joys as purpose. As an still living, but whose memories grow weaker with each passing year, and whose voices will scon be silenced

And this is one of the main purposes for which this society has been organized; to gather up the fast disappear-ing facts which make our history; to collect the relics of our fathers' life labors; to record ere it be too late the words and acts of those who in this section helped to found our fair Do-

THE HISTORIAN'S TASK.

Our task I am certain will be a labor of love, for only those will en-gage in it who feel an interest in the

and unsatisfactory than sorting, verifying and utilizing these facts. The true historian has to adopt for his for boats to near its source, and for working policy the Cartesian doctrine of scientific doubt. The average reader accepts everything on record as true, unless it has been successfully contradicted; the historian doubts every statement until it has been proven true. G.der historians seldom adopted this policy; their books are filled with hearsay evidence of the kind which jurists would rule out of court. I can remember, as some of you can, the interesting classical history of our school days. To us, Hector and Achilles, Paris and Helen, were intensely real, and the Trojan war was an event whose very date we knew with certainty. Of Romulus and Remus and their immediate successors we knew the period at which they lived, the exact number of years they reigned. Now, under the cold and chilling influence of modern historic science, we are sure of nothing beyond this: that many centuries beyond this: that many centuries tageous to the government agreement ago tradition said such people lived, but whether these traditions had their origin in actual facts or in a poet's lizing and unprincipled trader." all over Canada, reaching down to the southerly border of the State of Ohio. With altered circumstances and changing temperature it melted away, and Western Ontario was covered by a great lake. As the water receded, a mighty torrent rushed down the course apple off his own son's head, by order fancy, none can say. But we do not

> that it is but an echo of an old legend once common German property.
>
> When a professed historian states that a certain event occurred at a certain time, scientific doubt submits him to a rigid cross examination. Did he see the event he records? Does he record what he actually saw, or only what he thought he saw, or is he making a statement he knows to be untrue? Did he make a note of the forks of the River Thames."
>
> Were released to the latest too the Indian who, making a cast, soon discovered our old path to Detroit. Descending a hill and crossing a brook we came at noon to the encampment when we came at noon to the encampment we left on the 14th of February, and were greatly surprised at meeting Capt. Brant and a numerous retinue. Among them were four of the Indian who, making a cast, soon discovered our old path to Detroit. Descending a hill and crossing a brook we came at noon to the encampment when we felt on the 14th of February, and were greatly surprised at meeting Capt. Brant and a numerous retinue. Among them were four of the Indians we had dispatched to him when we first altered our course for the forks of the River Thames."
>
> Through the long gorge to the far height has won His path upward, and prevalled, Shall find the toppling crags of duty scaled, occurrence at the time, or is he drawing on his memory, after the lapse of years? If he is only reporting someone else saw, or claimed to have seen, then doubt no longer questions whether he is making a correct report. but goes further back and questions the bona fides of the original witness. And, ungracious as this task may seem to be, yet after all, it is only by this process that the actual truth can be brought to light. That is to say, when it is possible to bring it to light, for in many cases no corroborative testimony can be obtained, and the matter becomes one of the degree of probability, but not of cer-

LONDON'S HISTORY STILL UN-WRITTEN.

The history of London has not yet been written. The nearest approach has been the compilation called "The History of Middlesex County," published by Goodspeed, of Toronto, in 1889. It contains a quantity of historical data, copies of judicial and ecclesiastical records, recollections of pioneers, quotations from old writers, and similar material. The compiler seems to have inserted everything he could corral, and while much is valuable, some is of doubtful credibility. It will, however, supply material for verification; and thus render valuable assistance. Let us see what the intending his-

of this city of London

would have to do. He would search

the public archives, Dominion, provin-

torian

cial and municipal, for anything and everything having reference, direct or indirect, to this locality. These references would have to be classified, and arranged in chronological order. Then he would consult all books that could supply any material for his purpose. Of these there are a large number. For example, he will find in Col. Bouchette's "British Dominions," published in 1838, an account of some of the transactions of the Canada Company in this vicinity. The statements are probably correct, but he would make no use of them if he could get access to the books of the company itself. Works of travel and personal experience in the early part of last century would be examined, such as Talbot's "Five Years' Residence in Insula from Niagara to Detroit, and Canada," published in 1824; Bonny-halted at the forks of La Tranche, castle's "Canada," 1849; Alexander's "L'Acadie." 1849-in which, by the way, there is a very quaint picture of Dundas street in the forties; Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing It," his new province-expectations which others. Here he will find references circumstances did not permit him to to the conditions of affairs in this section in the early part of the century. ture mentioned, they will have to be verified before they can be used. so far as they are reports of what the writers saw as to the conditions then work of the historian; but the existing, the social life of the people, while they are probably correct, are not to be accepted without some investigation. The entire book must be read in order to judge of the writer's character. Is he a close observer? Does he state facts with precision? Does he seem impartial, or is he prejudiced? Does he let his imagination run riot, and paint his pictures in exaggerated tones? Are his statements in harmony with the recorded obsera guide in revealing the past. The same line has to be followed in

regard to books of a later date, especially those of a biographical character, which profess to sketch the lives of the pioneers: Fennings Taylor's "Portraits," 1865: Dent's "Canadian Portrait Gallery," 1880; Davin's "Irish-men in Canada," Reade's "Simcoe," Owen's "Long Point Settlement," and so on.

MAJOR LITTLEHALE'S DIARY.

h for ei well as their sorrows; their successes and their failures. These things are worthy of record. And yet the Niagara to Detroit and back, and record is but very partially written. It has yet to be sought in old manuscripts, in old letters, in old documents; hidden, unnoted, forgotten. Much of it will be found only in the memory of the few pioneers who are still living but whose memories crow misstatements; he belonged to a branch of the service where close observation is necessary; he was recording an important event—the gover-nor's selection of his capital. It might be assumed, therefore, that the record, even though brief, would be clear and precise. Here is what he writes: "March 2.-We struck the Thames

at one end of a low, flat island, enveloped with shrubs and trees. The rapidity and strength of the current were such as to have forced a chan-nel through the main land, being a peninsula, and to have formed the island. The governor wished to exgage in it who feel an interest in the subject, or those who desire to cultivate the study of history as a science. amine the situation and its environs, I need scarcely remind you that in canada. Among many other essensome aspects of the work the task bettals, it possesses the following advantages: Command of territory, infore us is no light one. Interesting as may be the collection of historical ternal situation; central position, facts, there is nothing more wearying small craft to probably near the Moby a small portage to the waters flow-ing into Lake Huron; to the southeast by a carrying place into Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence; the soil luxuriantly fertile; the land rich and capable of being easily cleared, and soon put into a state of agriculture; a pinery upon the adjacent high knoll, and other timber on the heights, well calculated for the erection of public buildings; a climate not inferior to any part of Canada. To these natural advantages, an object of great consideration is to be added: that the enormous expense of the Indian department would be greatly di-minished, if not abolished. The In-dians would, in all probability, be induced to become the carriers of their

> Analyzing this brief note, we should after that the governor, coming westfrom Detroit, south of the Thames, turned from his trail northward and struck the river at what is now called "the Cove." The stream Letters to the Editor. south, then west, then north, coming back near where the curve began, thus forming a peninsula. During a heavy flood its waters had cut across the neck of the peninsula, turning it into an island. How long that was before the governor's visit we cannot tell-Spending the night at the Forks, probably where the bowling club grounds are now, he turned southward the next day, climbed up the high bank at the Ridgeway, or at Becher street, which seems to have been covered with pines. the site of his former encampment, on Westminster. And yet, as the diary does not give the latitude and longidoes not give the latitude and longitude, nor the points of the compass exactly, nor the direction of the march with any precision, nor the distance traveled in a certain time between the points his course offer here.
>
> It is not that we appropriate too much given points, his course after he left the Forks until he reached the old trail is now largely a matter of speculation. Another inference we might draw is that the river at the time of the governor's visit was much larger than it is now. But, then, it was in the early spring; it had been raining heavily, and it is possible that it was only a spring flood that gave volume to the river; and that on a dry summer's day a hundred years ago the

Thames was no bigger than it is on a summer's day now REJECTING THE CHAFF. These are some of the difficulties the historian will have to encounter; some of the labors he will have to perform; some of the dilemmas he will meet, in the study of printed records. How much harder his task when he comes to sifting personal statements of old pioneers, whose memories have become defective with time; and letters and private documents written years ago, and which the writers never expected to be read by any but their own immediate associates, and in regard to which they did not feel any pressing obligations to be precise and accurate.

In our work here, the main object should be to secure such documentary evidence as may be useful for the future historian. Its value he will have to test by scientific methods, selecting only what is good-rejecting the chaff, retaining the wheat. Not for us, the anter task of the collector of data. And in the accomplishment of this purpose we can try to develop in all of us knowledge of correct methods of historical research, which may fit some of our younger citizens to fill the place the coming historian. We can cultivate also a deeper love for our country, as we note her progress from the forest primeval to national maturity. And as we review the unwearied energy, the patient endurance; the selfdenial and the courage of those who struggled in adversity that Canada might become great and prosperous, wa may learn from it the lesson of devotion to present duty; we may learn that success is not to be measured by attempting great feats, which, if acwill make one famous, but by the constant and faithful doings of

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STARTING FRIDAY MORNING AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.

## COLORED SATINS

Colored Satins, assorted shades, worth 50c yard, for

FOR THIS

## FANCY SILKS

All pure goods, big range, worth double the price, per yard, only 25C

ON SALE FRIDAY MORNING.

150 Dundas St. Phone 1182.

and the second of the second of the second s the regions of myth, and assures us any track; but in a few moments we that it is but an echo of an old legend were released from this dilemma by bounds of our daily life, and whose ac-

AN OPTIMISTIC OPINION. To the Editor of The Advertiser: Recently several opinions have been expressed upon the best methods by which our splendid town may be improved. During a recent visit to Buffalo I was much impressed by the effect produced by paved streets. Residential streets, on which the dwellings were in no way to be compared with those of London, presented a magnificent appearance, which seemed to be levely determined. ance, which seemed to be largely due to he asphalt pavement.

seems to have been covered with pines. Going south, in order to strike the trail by which he had passed to Detroit, the month before, he found a plain with clumps of white oak, then a swampy wood, and finally came on the site of his former encampment, on the 14th of February, which, as we learn from the diary, was at an Indian village, some four miles distant from two little lakes, presumably in the southern part of the township of Westminster. And yet, as the diary does not give the letitude and the socket.

> It is not that we appropriate too much in London, but rather that it is not al-ways properly invested. If there is no statute to compel the owners of the vari-ous dilapidated buildings, which are a disgrace to, and mar the beauty of the business streets of the town, to demolish them and erect suitable ones in their them and erect suitable ones in their them and erect suitable ones in their places, there certainly should be. Some of our people are quite content to leave things as they are, so long as they can secure a fair rental. They are like the farmer who allows his lawn to grow thistles and mulleins, and everything to go at loose ends, and then wonders why his boys are discontented with the old farmstead. A very reprehensible habit indulged by some London people is to visit some large commercial center in indulged by some London people is to visit some large commercial center in the United States, as Chicago, New York, etc., and upon their return to state that London is slow. Do they suppose that all parts of the United States are like these cities? Is it fair to compare London and those places? There are very few strictly inland towns in the United States that are in any sense to be compared with London, unless they owe their rapid rise to some extraordinary conditions, as the to some extraordinary conditions, as the production of oil, natural gas, mines, etc. We have no reason to decry London, and.

> for one, I am ready at any time to put up a spirited defense, as I am satisfied that I have a capital subject for argu-A number of years ago, when I located A number of years ago, when I located at London, I stated to a goodly number of the citizens that an electric railway to Springbank would be a good project, and, without an exception, I received the reply, "It would not pay expenses." Some said that Port Stanley had killed Springbank. I fancy these people must have changed their minds.
>
> If we could inject a few of the microbes of progress into some of our capitalists. of progress into some of our capitalists, this town would readily respond to well-directed impulses. Very soon London will have reached a size where there will be greater elements of growth within, but let us cease our pessimistic talk and unite in a well-sustained effort to advance the interests of our good town all clory the interests of our good town all along the

would suggest that the Soldiers' I would suggest that the Soldiers' Monument be erected in the middle of Wellington street, opposite the Y. M. C. A. building, with a crescentic widening of the street on each side,

TESTING MILK.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

As a favor, will you please answer these questions in reference to the collecting of samples of milk sold in our city? According to the laws of the board of health of our city in regard to the sale of milk, each vendor is supposed to have a sample of the milk he is selling collected and tested by the medical health officer. This test is supposed to be a fair sample of the milk sold to the public.

Suppose the collector of these samples comes to a man who does not deliver milk in any way except in bottles. It would it be a fair test of the milk this man is selling for the collector to pick in the present campaign in the United States will be over 200,000 tons of sugar. Last year the United States used 2,200,000 tons of sugar. Beet sheds are erected a short distance from the factory and have a capacity of about 5,000 tons.

The beets are carried to the factory by a water conduit and dropped into the washer and are thoroughly washintend healthy. It waters, which carry them to the top of the five story building. There they swayne's Ointment. TESTING MILK

Y. W. C. A. BUILDING FUND.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: An offer has been made to me by one who was present at the last meeting of our Local Council of Women of \$25, on condition that five similar amounts be given or collected, as a Christmas box of \$150 towards the fund for providing a sultable building in which to carry on with full efficiency the admirable work to which the Young Women's Associa-tion of our city has dedicated itself. We are proud of our Young Men's Christian Association, and are thankful that it has such splendid scope for its development; but we also want some such provision for the 8,000 young women engaged in various business pursuits in our midst. Other progressive cities, some of less import-ance than London, have a full equipment for the social and educational needs of the young girls who have "to stand side by side with their brothers in the business life of today," who have come to reside amongst them. The Y. W. C. A. building in each of these places provides a boarding home, rest room, library and comfortable luncheons at very moderate charges. The London Y. W. C. A., in charges. The London Y. W. C. A., in spite of narrow quarters and many difficulties, has already done much along these lines. Its members have often been disheartened and discouraged, but have never swerved from their purpose. Is it not time that a helping hand should be extended to them? This offer of \$25 is not intended to interfere with any organized canvass which may be made, but I would appeal to voluntary givers to enable me to obtain that \$150 Christmas

box for the building fund of the Y. C. A. of our Forest City. H. A. BOOMER,
President Local Council of Women.
538 Dundas street, Nov. 27, 1901.

SUGAR BEETS. As to the good quality of sugar beets grown in Ontario, there can be no question, for samples enough have been grown in most of the counties to establish the, fact that all the southwestern section of this province can grow beets of as high a percent of sugar and purity as any other country in the world. Thousands of tons of beets have been shipped from counties west of London to Michigan, simply because our farmers have pluck and energy enough to grow them and our moneyed men have not been possessed with enough of the spirit of enterprise to erect sugar factories. Our American cousins are coming to our rescue and offering to supply one-half of the capital required to build and equip sugar factories. Several offers have been made to the citizens London, but their offers have not been accepted. Ten years ago there were only three beet sugar factories in the United States, now there are thirtysix. Michigan, on the west, New York on the east, Ohio on the south, have all embarked in the sweet in-American capital is being invested in the sugar enterprise in Ontario. No doubt there will be a number of beet sugar factories erected in Canada within a few years. Will it be Canadian or American capital? The investment is as certain as any other industry in this country. Experimenting is all in the past. The sugar industry is of greater magnitude them the public in general imagnitude them tude than the public in general imag-The employment of skilled and unskilled labor in growing and hand-

ling the beets, labor in the factory and the shipping are of great significance. The world's production of beet sugar last year amounted to 5,950,000 tons. It is expected that the production of beet sugar this year at the

the little things which come within the bounds of our daily life, and whose accomplishment advances the community, even though it leaves the actor unhonored and unknown.

"The path of duty is the path of glory. He that, following her commands, On with toil of heart and knees and hands, Through the long gorge to the far height has won His path upward, and prevalled, Shall find the toppling crass of duty

The little things which come within the bounds of our daily life, and whose accomplishment advances the community, and whose accomplishment advances the community, even though it leaves the actor unhonored and unknown.

Though the long gorge to the far height has won Shall find the toppling crass of duty

Though the long gorge to the far height has won the long gorge to the far height has been at the top into an automatic weighting machine that keep the correct weight of all the beets that pass through it, and drops them into a cutting machine that cuts them into a cutting machi with crystals of sugar is then put into centrifugal machines that make more than 1,000 revolutions a minute. A \$15,000 Collection of Pan-Ameri-The molasses is thrown off through a fine wire gauze and the sugar be comes white. It then goes to evaporator where it is dried by current of hot air passing through it.

It is then put into barrels and is ready for market. H. C. GREEN. William street, London, Ont. 27th Nov., 1901.

A NEWFOUNDLAND MAN

Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing Their Usual Good Work on the Island.

Southern Harbor, Nfld., Nov. 25 .-For over six years Maurice Best has suffered greatly with Kidney and Stomach trouble. He has been gradually growing worse, although he has been under the doctor's treatment all the time.

At last he read in an advertisement how Dodd's Kidney Pills were curing men and women all over the island of trouble similar to his own, and he commenced to use them.

They have cured him completely, and restored to him his old-time strength

and vigor. He says he will always recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills, and in proof of his earnestness he has already got his brother and several others to use them, and all with the most happy results. Kidney Pills are the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or Dropsy.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Toronto, Nov. 27 .- James Knowles, young man employed at the hat works Crean & Co., was choked to last evening at his boarding death house through trying to swallow too large a piece of bread at supper.

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.— There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil Canada where Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not known—wherever introduced it made a foothold for itself and maintained it. Some merchants may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial. Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eclectric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing

In 1890 the area of the United States national domain occupied by the Indians aggregated 116,000,000 acres; today aggregates 85,000,000 acres. which is about as much land as there is in the States of Ohio, Indiana and

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup

Askal Chin, in Thibet, is the lake which lies at a greater height than any other in the world. Its level is 16,600 feet. The lowest is the Dead Sea-1,200 feet below sea level.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS Toronto, Nov. 27 .- The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway from the 15th to the 21st of November were: 1901, \$567,711; 1900, \$565,644, an increase

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DIS-EASES.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, ed by machinery and pass into ele-vators, which carry them to the top of the five story building. There they

can Chicken Feed That Is Looking For a Buyer.

Toronto, Nov. 27 .- Though there is a penalty attached to the acceptance of Canadian coins or bills across the line, a Buffalo bank has \$15,000 worth of Canadian silver in its possession which shows that the side-show people on the Pan-American Midway as wel as several thousand other people did not fear the law relating to this particular misdemeanor. It is a thousand to one shot that no prosecutions followed the acceptance of the coin, either. In fact, it is whispered that the exposition authorities were anxious to get another million and a half of any kind of coin to prevent a deficit The Buffalo bank is so anxious to get rid of this collection of Canadian 'chicken feed" that they are willing to sell it at a discount, and pay the express charges to the purchaser Yesterday the head office of the Dominion Bank received a letter from this Buffalo monetary institution in-

the collection at a liberal discount.
"We don't want it," the manager Who ever heard of a man who would not take money at a discount If one man offered another an unlimited number of quarters at 22 cents each, or even 24 cents each, the other fellow, if he had the necessary change, would probably fall all over himself in his efforts to get in on the ground floor on such a cinch. But not so with

viting the Canadian bank to purchase

Dominion Bank. "We have no room to store it," was the manager's reason. Then, again, it would take a man a couple of days to sort it out and check it over. Then we might find some bad pieces, too.' "Wouldn't the government redeem tt?" he was asked. "No," he said. "Silver you get over

there is generally mutilated, too." The Buffalo bank will have to go further to find a customer for this collection of coin. Tolstoi's books have been translat-

ed into China and Hebrew. In Ger-

many there are 218 translations books of his, in France 159, in England IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace lays hands upon it and says: "I peace, lays hands upon it and says: you." Resistance is useless, as the health imposes a sentence of per-banishment on pain and Dr. s' Eclectric Oil was originated to

enforce that sentence Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The farsimile class of the tensor of the contract of the con

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.